

RANK

81 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Dayton

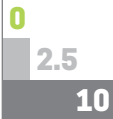
While Dayton had some achievements, the city has few clean energy policies and substantial room for improvement across all categories, particularly in local government operations and community-wide initiatives. Dayton can pursue foundational clean energy policies like establishing climate and energy goals. It can work to make its buildings more energy efficient, encourage the decarbonization of the power system, and create a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) citywide. These could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future in Dayton.

OVERALL SCORE

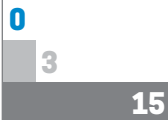
13.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



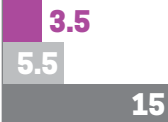
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

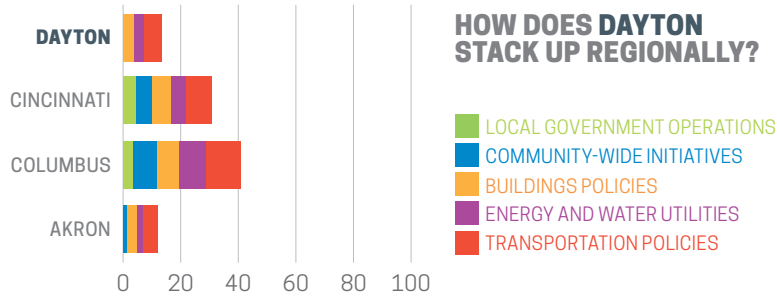


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0 OF 10 POINTS)

Dayton has few initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use in local government operations. The city can ramp up its efforts by establishing municipal energy reduction, renewable electricity, and GHG emissions reduction goals. Dayton can reduce emissions from its existing buildings by benchmarking building energy use, developing a comprehensive retrofit strategy, and conducting energy retrofits. It can also increase clean energy by setting fleet efficiency requirements, converting streetlights to LED, and installing renewable energy systems.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 15 POINTS)

Dayton has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can adopt citywide climate and energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of clean, distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (4 OF 30 POINTS)

Ohio requires all jurisdictions to enforce the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for residential buildings and the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code for commercial buildings. Dayton does not yet advocate for more stringent state energy codes. The city can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies for existing buildings (such as benchmarking requirements), offering incentives, and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Dayton Power and Light (DP&L) shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. Vectren shows low savings for its natural gas efficiency programs. DP&L offers energy efficiency programs targeted at low-income customers and multifamily properties, while Vectren offers a low-income weatherization program. Dayton can encourage more utility-scale renewable energy and advocate for better access to utility data. The city can also work to increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (6 OF 30 POINTS)

Dayton adopted a complete streets policy through the Livable Streets Policy. The city abolished minimum parking requirements in the central business district and urban business district, and by doing so, is helping to encourage compact development; however, Dayton has not adopted a sustainable transportation plan, goals to reduce VMT/GHG emissions from transportation, or mode shift targets. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. Relative to other cities, Dayton's transit system is moderately funded and accessible; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. Dayton can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.